

Arizona Food News and Official Regulations

ARIZONA FIRST STATE TO GO OVER TOP WITH FAIR PRICES PROGRAM

Arizona has gone over the top again. Through the federal food administration for this state fair price interpreting boards have been established in every county, and this state is the first to accomplish this feat of any in the union. In appreciation of this work the following letter has been written from the food administration at Washington:

Mr. T. A. Riordan, Federal Food Administrator, Flagstaff, Arizona. Dear Sir:

It is with great pleasure that we write you to say that your state is the first in the United States to send us in a complete list of local price interpreting committees covering every county in the state.

We want to express our appreciation of this work and of your promptness in carrying out our request. Most of the states are coming on very nicely with this work and several are practically covered, but, as stated above, Arizona is the first to be covered completely.

Thanking you for continued co-operation along this line, we remain, Yours very truly,

UNITED STATES FOOD ADMINISTRATION, By (Signed) L. V. Jaques.

REVISED SUBSTITUTE LIST HERE GIVEN. Confusion has arisen as to what are the substitutes under the new rules prescribing the sale of one pound of substitutes with each four pounds of wheat flour. To clear up the matter, the following are substitutes on the one to four basis:

- Corn meal, Rice flour, Corn flour, Oats flour, Barley flour, Peanut flour, Kaffir, Milo and Bean flour, Feterita flours, Potato flour and meals, Sweet potato flour, Buckwheat flour.

Rye flour also is a substitute, to be sold on the basis of two pounds of rye flour with three pounds of wheat flour. The following commodities, which were sold as substitutes prior to September 1, CAN NO LONGER BE SOLD AS SUBSTITUTES IN COMBINATION WITH WHEAT FLOUR:

- Corn starch, Oatmeal, Rice, Rolled oats, Hominy, Corn grits.

ANOTHER GERMAN LIE IS NAILED. Stories have been afloat lately, inspired perhaps by German propagandists, that clothing to be collected for the Commission for Relief in Belgium by the American Red Cross for distribution by the commission to the civilians in Belgium and the occupied regions of northern France will fall ultimately into German hands.

The following telegram has been sent out by the Red Cross at its Washington headquarters:

All clothing collected in America for Belgians is consigned office Commission for Relief in Belgium, Rotterdam, placed in sealed barges and sent into Belgium to neutral Holland-Spanish Committee, which working under protection of Holland-Spanish ministers in Brussels controls final distribution of this clothing to Belgian civilians and accounts to commission for every article clothing sent to it. Absolutely none of this clothing falls into German hands.

HERBERT HOOVER.

EXPORT OF CEREALS DURING AUGUST '18. Exports of cereals during August, 1918, are announced by the food administration as follows:

Barley	(bu.)	617,055
Corn	(bu.)	1,850,413
Corn meal	(bbls.)	166,839
Oats	(bu.)	11,523,349
Oatmeal	(bbls.)	33,790,885
Rice	(bbls.)	805,464
Rye	(bu.)	1,358,105
Wheat	(bu.)	19,495,988

Exports of meat during Aug., 1918:

Beef and beef products	(lbs.)	69,278,298
Pork and pork products	(lbs.)	170,646,309

WHAT INEFFICIENCY COSTS THE PEOPLE OF ARIZONA

The personal appeal for office and the greed for state salaries seem to come "over the top" first. The people "pay the freight" and ask for help from their real friends when they finally awaken to the facts in the case. The following article is just a non-partisan showing of what is happening to the people of Arizona who are compelled to "pay the freight." "All partisans look alike when you have to pay zonaextra freight."

"The enabling act under which Arizona was admitted to statehood contained several land grants from the public domain, in trust for specified purposes, among which was one million acres for the payment of the bonds and accrued interest thereon of the counties of Maricopa, Pima, (in part Santa Cruz under county division laws), Yavapai and Coconino. Since statehood, these various counties have raised by taxation amounts necessary to pay the interest upon those bonds, which amounts to four and one-half per cent annually, and have raised a

THE END OF THE WAR. There is no prospect of a proper ending of the war before the campaign of the summer of 1919. To attain victory we must place in France 3 1/2 million fighting men with the greatest mechanical equipment that has ever been given to any army. While we expect the position on the western front may be improved, from a military point of view, between now and then, there can be no hope of a consummation of the end that we must secure until another year has gone by. HERBERT HOOVER.

COTTONSEED PRICES ADJUSTED AT PHOENIX.

As the outcome of a conference held at Phoenix between cotton growers, buyers, feeders and a representative of the food administration the price of cotton seed was fixed at \$63 a ton in wagon lots and \$66 a ton in car lots.

This reduction in price from \$67 and \$70, was effected with the understanding that cottonseed meal should sell at \$51 and hulls at \$10, a ton, thus being of material benefit to the feeding and dairy interests, as the price previously recommended by the food administration was \$53 a ton for meal and \$20 a ton for hulls.

Millers are to repay to growers from whom they buy seed the amount received in excess of \$10 for hulls and 17 1/2c for oil.

Based on the average results obtained last season by the two mills in Arizona crushing boll and block seed in the territory tributary to Phoenix, the yield was 43 gallons of oil, 1,025 pounds of 36 percent protein meal, 500 pounds of hulls and 45 pounds of lint to the ton.

These, therefore, should be the official yields for that quantity of seed in the Salt River valley.

The prices on products as announced by the food administration are as follows:

- 17 1/2c per pound for crude oil. \$51 per ton for 36 per cent protein meal. \$10 per ton for hulls. 46 7/8c per pound for lint.

The price of cottonseed for the Yuma district was established at the same figures as those for the Salt River valley.

WARNING ISSUED TO RETAIL MERCHANTS.

Following the receipt of numerous complaints from all parts of the state that the twenty per cent substitute rule is being ignored by certain dealers, the activities of field inspectors operating in Arizona have been diverted to investigating cases of this character.

The new rules, announced in full in Arizona Food News No. 8, require, that with every four pounds of white standard flour shall be sold at the same time one pound of either corn meal, corn flour, barley flour, or at the option of the dealer any of the other official substitutes, a full and accurate list of which will be found elsewhere in this issue.

A solemn warning is given by the federal food administrator that all firms who have neglected to follow the new regulations implicitly will be dealt with severely. All have received a complete announcement of the new substitute program, and ignorance of the law will not be considered an excuse.

BUTTER SALES IN POUND LOTS ONLY AFTER JANUARY 1

The rule prohibiting manufacture or sale of butter in smaller units than pound prints has been amended to go into effect on January 1, 1919, instead of September 15, 1918. The extension of time will prevent the waste of supplies of printed paper and cartons already on hand.

The rule is aimed chiefly at saving time and materials and when it goes into effect January 1, sale of quarter and half-pound prints will be stopped. Retailers may, however, cut pound prints and sell any fraction demanded by the purchaser.

lands granted by the United States for payment of the bonds above referred to. Speaking of that fund the legislature says:

"The money in said fund shall be devoted first, to the payment of the current interest on said bonds; second, to the reimbursement of the several counties for all interest accrued and paid thereon since date of issuance; third, to retire the bonds when due."

"Speaking further upon the subject of payment of interest upon these bonds, the same law says:

"If it shall appear, when the interest on said bonds or any part thereof becomes due, that there is sufficient money in said fund, the state auditor is authorized and directed to draw his warrant thereon for the amount of said interest, or if there be not sufficient money in the said fund to pay the interest due, he shall draw his warrant or warrants for such sum as there is, and the state treasurer is hereby authorized and directed to pay the same; and that the boards of supervisors of the several counties obligated to pay such bonds, shall annually levy sufficient taxes to pay such interest when due, until such time as the receipts of the said county bond fund becomes sufficient for said purpose."

"Up to date the receipts to that fund have been derived from sales of lands, and rentals. Up to July first last past, those rentals aggregated the sum of \$107,538.16, and up to August 31st, increased to a net balance of \$122,321.60. This amount alone would be sufficient to pay the interest upon the bonds for three years, even though the receipts during those three years fell off to nothing at all. In the fact of this situation the five counties are still levying for interest payments upon these bonds. Three of them are still levying taxes to pay into the sinking fund for payment of the principal of the bonds. Thus over fifty thousand dollars of taxes will be paid into the county treasuries this year for the purposes of those bonds, and become duplicate funds in respect to interest amounts therein, and entirely unnecessary funds so far as that portion raised for sinking funds.

"All together the sum of \$384,273.29, lays in the state treasury to the credit of those bonds, and more money will be added thereto, all of which will be idle funds in the treasury. The 'idle' feature connected with those amounts will not be eliminated by simply paying back to the counties the amount contributed thereto by each. There is no provision of law under which the counties can make those funds active for county purposes. If so returned to the counties the funds would still retain their idle feature so far as the taxpaying public is concerned.

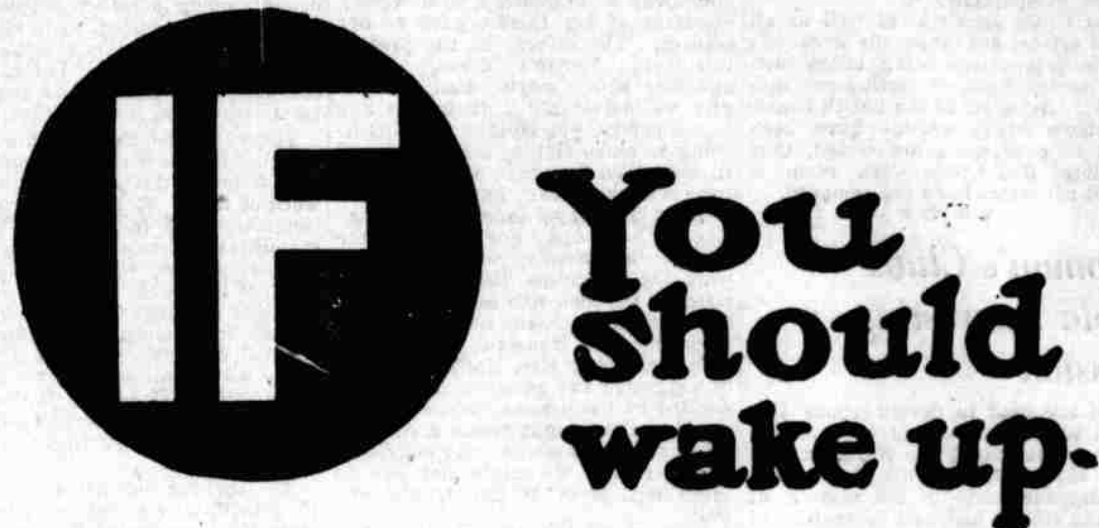
"In the process of levying taxes for the present year have progressed to such an extent that the rates levied in the several counties for interest and sinking fund to those bonds can not be stricken from the rolls, and the new tax money thus left in the pockets of the taxpayers for this year, the situation is one which should be so handled that the funds referred to be properly applied next year and in successive years thereafter, and the taxpayers of those counties then get the benefit of the proceeds of that million acres land fund and be thus relieved from paying again that which Congress in the enabling act has made ample provision, and which provision seems to be working out to accomplish its purpose in that regard from sales and rentals of the lands.—Arizona Taxpayers' Magazine.

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Lady for Justice of the Peace. There is nothing ordinary about the people out at Grand Canyon and they are usually right up to date in all their doings. This year they intend to have a lady justice of the peace in the person of Mrs. George Colton, who recently signified her willingness to be a candidate on the Republican ticket for that office.

see her elected, for they know she is fully competent to handle the place.

Frank Dickinson's Record. Deputy Sheriff Frank L. Dickerson was a Prescott visitor last Saturday. He has made an enviable record as a successful capturer and exterminator of Mexican bandits and helped out Uncle Sam by purchasing a \$2,000 Liberty bond before he left the city. He is a brother of Sheriff Dickerson of Coconino county.—Prescott Courier.



some night to find the Huns at your window what wouldn't you GIVE to have a company of Doughboys at your call?

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THE NEW YORK STORE

K. J. NACKARD

PROTECTION FOR ALL ARIZONA WORKMEN

Is Offered by the Workmen's Compensation Law, on the ballot as Numbered 100 at the November election. Injured workmen are only partially protected under the present law, and it is essential that all classes be protected.

The Man Who Fights Amendment 100 is a Profiteer in the Misfortunes of His Fellow Working Men

Big Employers and their Employees united in the preparation of the proposed law. It embodies the best features of all laws in effect in the various states and has no "jokers." It provides a higher schedule of payments than any other law in existence. It eliminates personal injury litigation and clears the court calendars. It is a money saving proposition for the taxpayer. Its benefits go direct to the injured person, and are not divided between the workman, his attorney and the necessary court costs.

Amendment 100 Is Progressive Legislation Benefiting the Workman, the Employer and the Tax Payer

INFORMATION BUREAU, ARIZONA WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAW—Folsom Moore, President; J. E. Curry Secretary. Directors: W. P. Mahoney, State Senator Mohave County, Oatman, Arizona; Andrew Kimball, Chairman State Board of Trade, Thatcher, Arizona; R. A. Nickerson, Manager Saginaw-Manistee Lumber Company, Williams, Arizona; John L. Donnelly, ex-President Arizona State Federation of Labor, Phoenix, Arizona; G. M. Colvocoresses, General Manager Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company, Humboldt, Arizona; J. E. Curry, Secretary Arizona Chapter American Mining Congress, Bisbee, Arizona; Folsom Moore, Tucson Typographical Union, Tucson, Arizona.